



**LEAD
SAFE
NEIGHBORHOODS**



**Childhood Lead Poisoning
Prevention Program**



**Lead Awareness Training
for
Child Care Providers**

May 2005

Presenters

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**Childhood Lead Poisoning
Prevention Program**

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Purpose of Today's Training

- ✓ Provide general background on lead hazards and related health effects
- ✓ Basic knowledge and signs of lead hazards
- ✓ Share this information with your friends and family
- ✓ Encourage parents to have their children tested for lead poisoning
- ✓ Help prevent high levels of lead in the blood of children you care for

This child may be eating poison.



**This poison can
damage her brain.**

**She may have
learning and
behavior
problems for the
rest of her life.**

This poison is lead.

WHAT IS LEAD?

- ✓ Lead is a heavy, bluish/gray, soft, malleable metal
- ✓ Known to be a hazard since ancient times
- ✓ Negative effects of lead were recognized by Ben Franklin in 1786
- ✓ Lead use and occupational exposures accelerated during the 1800's
- ✓ First case of lead paint poisoning was diagnosed in Australia in 1895



Lead Poisoning Has Multiple Sources

- ✓ 28% from paint and dust
- ✓ Other sources include:
pottery used for food,
housewares, home remedies
food, imported candy, water,
toys, soil, jewelry,
decorative goods, hobbies,
and occupational hazards



* Percentages are based on cases within San Diego County

Major Source of Lead Exposure: Lead-Based Household Paint

Paint sold before 1978 may contain lead

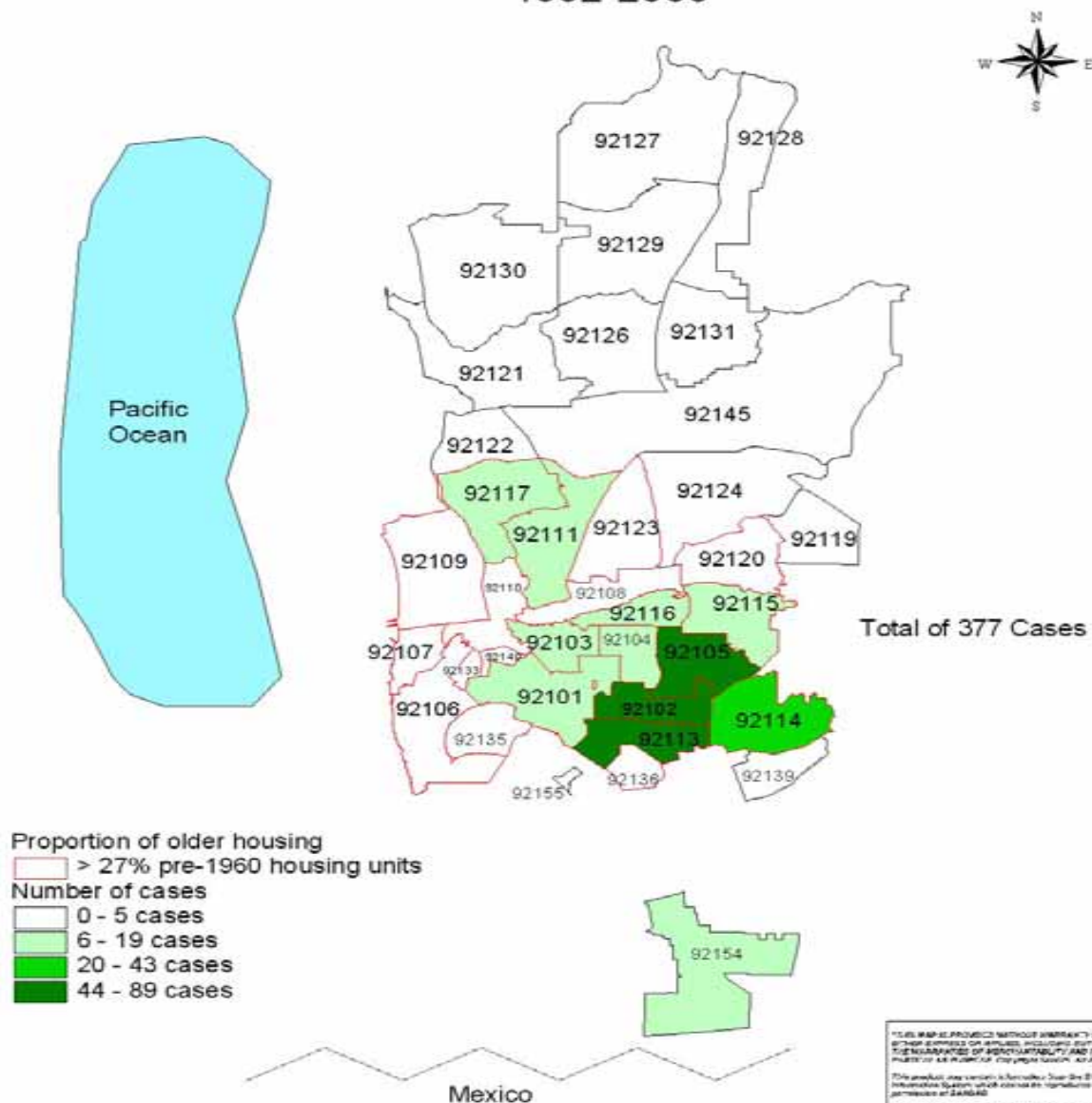
- ✓ Normal wear and tear of paint produces lead dust, the most common source of lead poisoning
- ✓ Deteriorating paint may produce dust and flakes
- ✓ Disturbing intact lead-based paint during remodeling, renovation, and maintenance can create a lead hazard

70% of San Diego housing was built before 1978



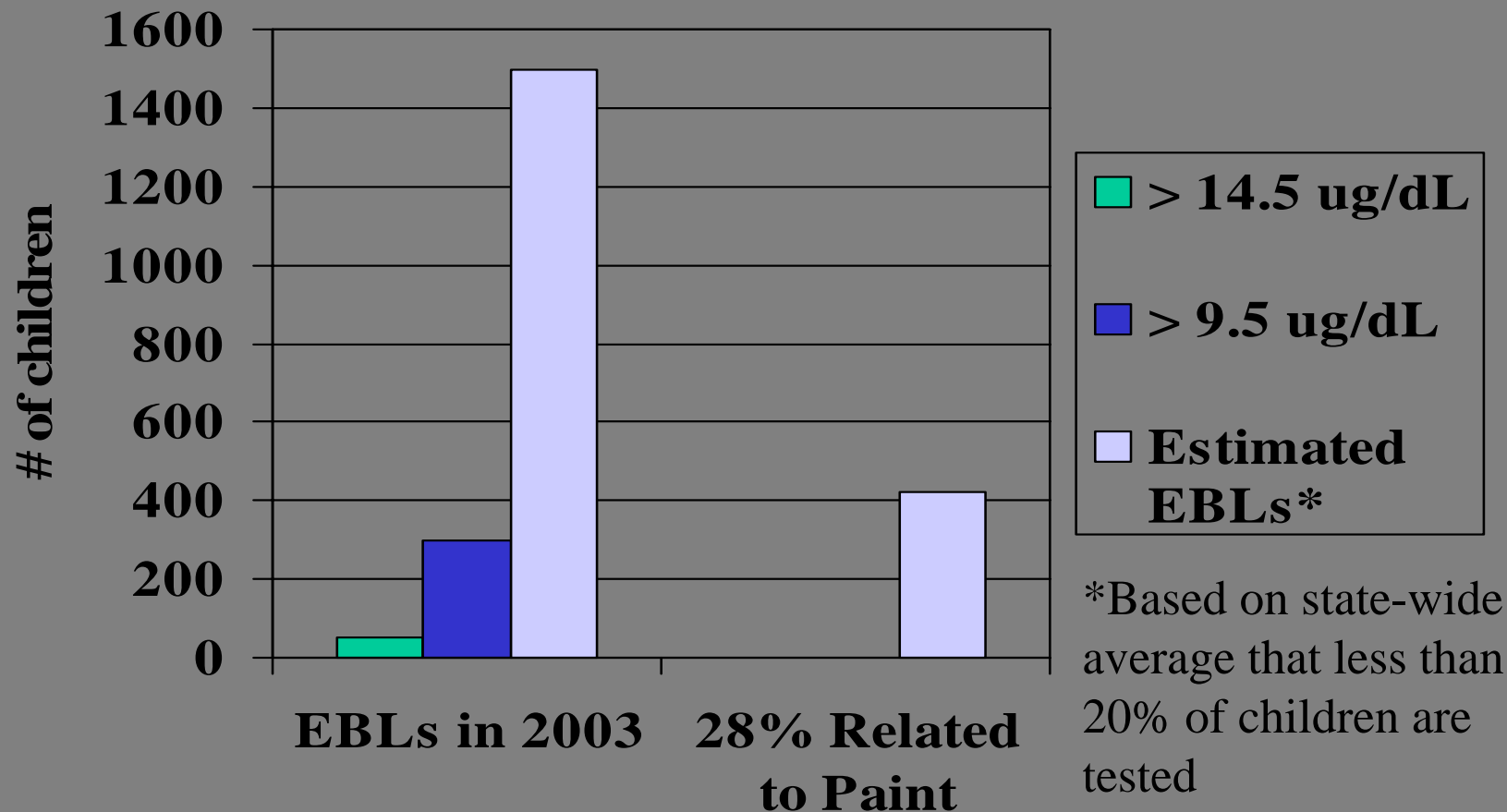
County of San Diego
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

City of San Diego Lead Poisoning Cases by Area of Residence 1992-2000



Childhood Blood Lead Poisoning in County of San Diego

CDC definition of lead poisoned child is ≥ 10 ug/dL
(Elevated Blood Lead - EBL)



Main Ways That Lead Gets Into the Body



- ✓ Swallowing lead-paint dust or flakes, mainly through normal hand-to-mouth activity
- ✓ Breathing in lead dust

At Greatest Risk: Very Young Children



Very young children, who crawl on the floor and put their hands and toys in their mouths, are at highest risk of exposure and are most susceptible to damage.

Children should be tested at 1 and 2 years of age and as recommended by the child's physician.

Even very small amounts of lead are dangerous.

Symptoms of Lead Poisoning in Children

**USUALLY THERE ARE
NO SYMPTOMS**

- ✓ Fatigue
- ✓ Irritability
- ✓ Headache
- ✓ Constipation
- ✓ Stomachache
- ✓ Cramps
- ✓ Vomiting
- ✓ Weight loss



Lead's Effects on Unborn Children

- ✓ Lead from the mother's blood can pass to the unborn child
- ✓ Lead poisoning in unborn children can cause
 - Learning difficulties
 - Behavioral problems
 - Brain and nerve damage
 - Stillbirth and miscarriage
 - Premature birth
 - Low birth weight



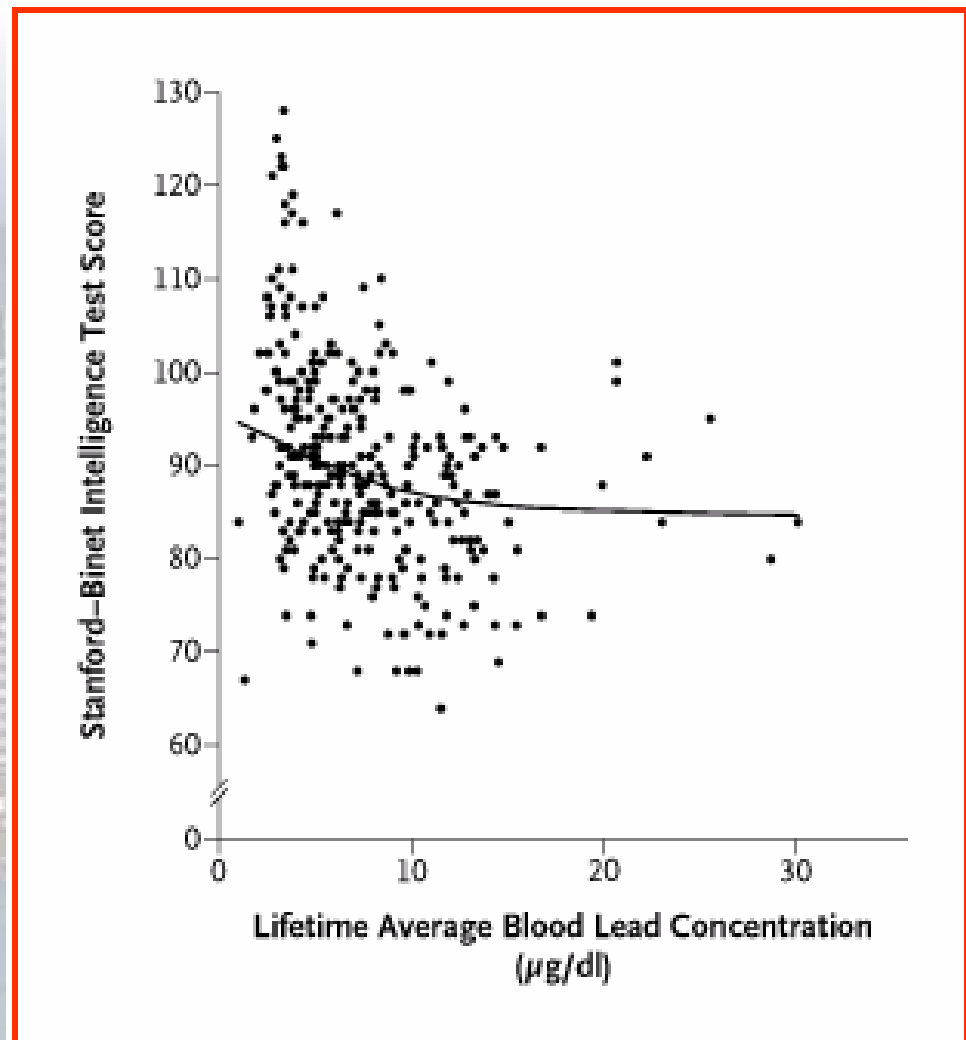
Lead's Effects on Babies and Young Children

- ✓ Can damage the brain and other parts of the nervous system
- ✓ Can cause behavior and learning problems
- ✓ Can reduce muscle and bone growth
- ✓ Can damage hearing
- ✓ Can cause death



Even children who seem healthy may have high levels of lead

Highest decrease
in child's IQ
occurs when blood
lead level is less
than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$



New England Journal of Medicine; April
17, 2003

Symptoms of Lead Poisoning in Adults

- 
- ✓ Fatigue
 - ✓ Irritability
 - ✓ Anxiety
 - ✓ Depression
 - ✓ Headache
 - ✓ Sleeplessness
 - ✓ Tremors
 - ✓ Metallic taste in mouth
 - ✓ Skin paleness, especially of the face
 - ✓ Constipation or diarrhea
 - ✓ Stomachache
 - ✓ Cramps
 - ✓ Vomiting or nausea
 - ✓ Weight loss
 - ✓ Muscle or joint pain
 - ✓ Weakness in arms, legs, or wrists
 - ✓ Loss of sex drive

Lead's Effects on Adults



- ✓ Reproductive problems for men and women

- ✓ High blood pressure
- ✓ Digestive disorders
- ✓ Nervous system problems
- ✓ Difficulty with memory and concentration

Typical projects that need Lead-Safe Practices on homes built prior to 1978

- ✓ Replacing windows and doors
- ✓ Adding or converting rooms
- ✓ Renovating kitchens and bathrooms
- ✓ Removing and installing siding
- ✓ Refacing or replacing cabinets
- ✓ Painting and wallpapering
- ✓ Replacing flooring and carpeting
- ✓ Repairing or renovating porches and decks
- ✓ General carpentry, plumbing, electrical, and HVAC work
- ✓ Fire and disaster repair
- ✓ Historical renovations

LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD

- ✓ A lead-based paint hazard is any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, soil or paint that is deteriorated or present on accessible, friction, or impact surfaces.



Identify Deteriorated Paint

To identify deteriorated paint, you will need to answer this question:

Is the paint peeling, chipped, chalking or cracking?

If the answer to this question is yes, then the paint should be considered deteriorated.



Identify Deteriorated Paint

Is There Anything Else You Should Look For?

When performing a visual assessment, you should look for:

- ✓ Paint chips or dust from painting activities that were not cleaned up.
- ✓ Paint residue on the floors
- ✓ Evidence of paint chips in soil near driplines on exterior surfaces



Identify Deteriorated Paint

These photos show evidence of substrate damage:

- ✓ The window sill has extensive moisture damage.
- ✓ The stair tread shows wear, tear and deterioration.



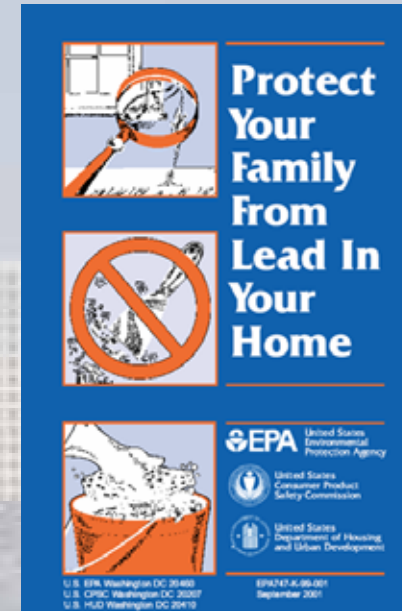
What Caregivers Can Do

- ✓ Make sure your facility does not expose children to lead
- ✓ Avoid damaging painted surfaces
- ✓ Inspect regularly for moisture intrusion and paint damage. The source of the lead paint hazard, such as leaks and moisture intrusion, must be fixed before the paint hazard can be fixed.
- ✓ **CLEAN, CLEAN, CLEAN**
Wet-dust and clean floors and window sills regularly with water and detergent and paper towels
- ✓ Become trained to fix lead hazards safely yourself or have a friend or family member get trained to help you fix lead hazards.



What Caregivers Can Do

- ✓ Teach parents about lead poisoning
- ✓ Include information on lead poisoning and blood lead testing in your parent handbook and post information in your facility.
- ✓ Encourage parents to have their children tested for lead poisoning – Children should be tested at 1 and 2 years of age and up to age 6 if never previously tested.



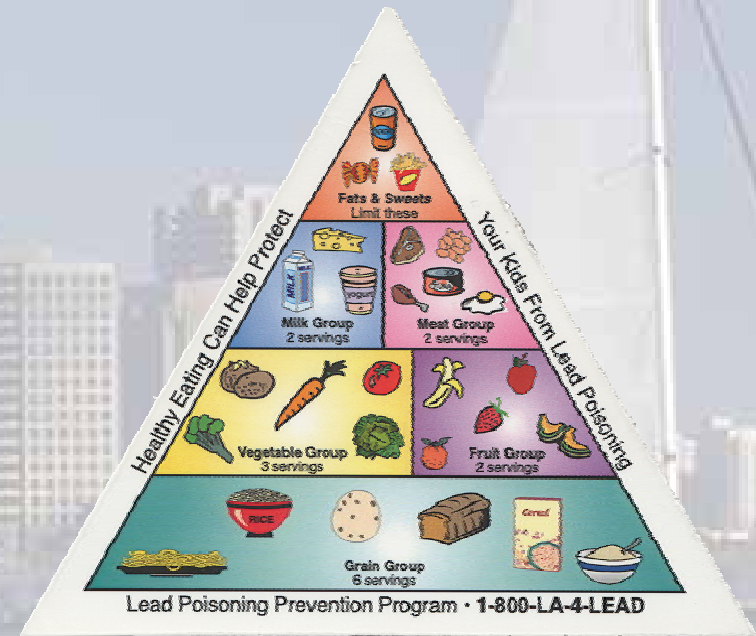
What Caregivers Can Do

- ✓ Teach children to keep non-food items out of their mouths
- ✓ Wash children's hands and toys frequently because invisible lead dust may be present on them
- ✓ Make sure toys are lead-free



What Caregivers Can Do

- ✓ Certain nutrients can help prevent the absorption of lead that is ingested.
- ✓ Feed children three regular meals and offer nutritious snacks between meals
- ✓ Provide a well-balanced diet, low in fat and high in iron, calcium, and Vitamin C
- ✓ Do **NOT** cook, serve, or store food in opened cans, in dishes that contain lead including water dispensers, or in leaded crystal.



CLPPP

Provides:

Case Management

- ✓ **Public Health Nurse**
- ✓ **Environmental Health Specialist**
- ✓ **Individual and Group Presentations to Parents**

Early Prevention Program

- ✓ **Lead education**
- ✓ **Visual examination**
- ✓ **Prevention techniques**
- ✓ **Community Health Fair Participation**

In-services for Health Care Providers

- ✓ **Fingerstick trainings**
- ✓ **Lead in-services**

Lead Safe Neighborhoods Program

- ✓ Serves as the primary liaison for connecting the community to lead poisoning prevention resources
- ✓ Provides: education, lead hazard assessments, and lead paint hazard removal to qualified residents who live in a home built in 1978 or earlier; have children below the age of seven living in the home or spending at least 30% of their time there; and have an annual household income less than \$50,000 (income levels vary based on size of family)



Lead Safe Neighborhoods Program

- ✓ Responds to lead hazard tips and complaints and works with property owner or contractor to correct the problem; offers training on lead hazard awareness and lead safe work practices to contractors, property owners, childcare providers, parents/residents, tenants, and landlords; and provides vouchers for free blood lead tests for children if they are not covered by any other program.
- ✓ Partnership with County CLPPP to perform environmental investigative services for EBL's between 9.5-14.5 ug/dl



How can I get more information?

California Child Care Health Line

800-333-3212

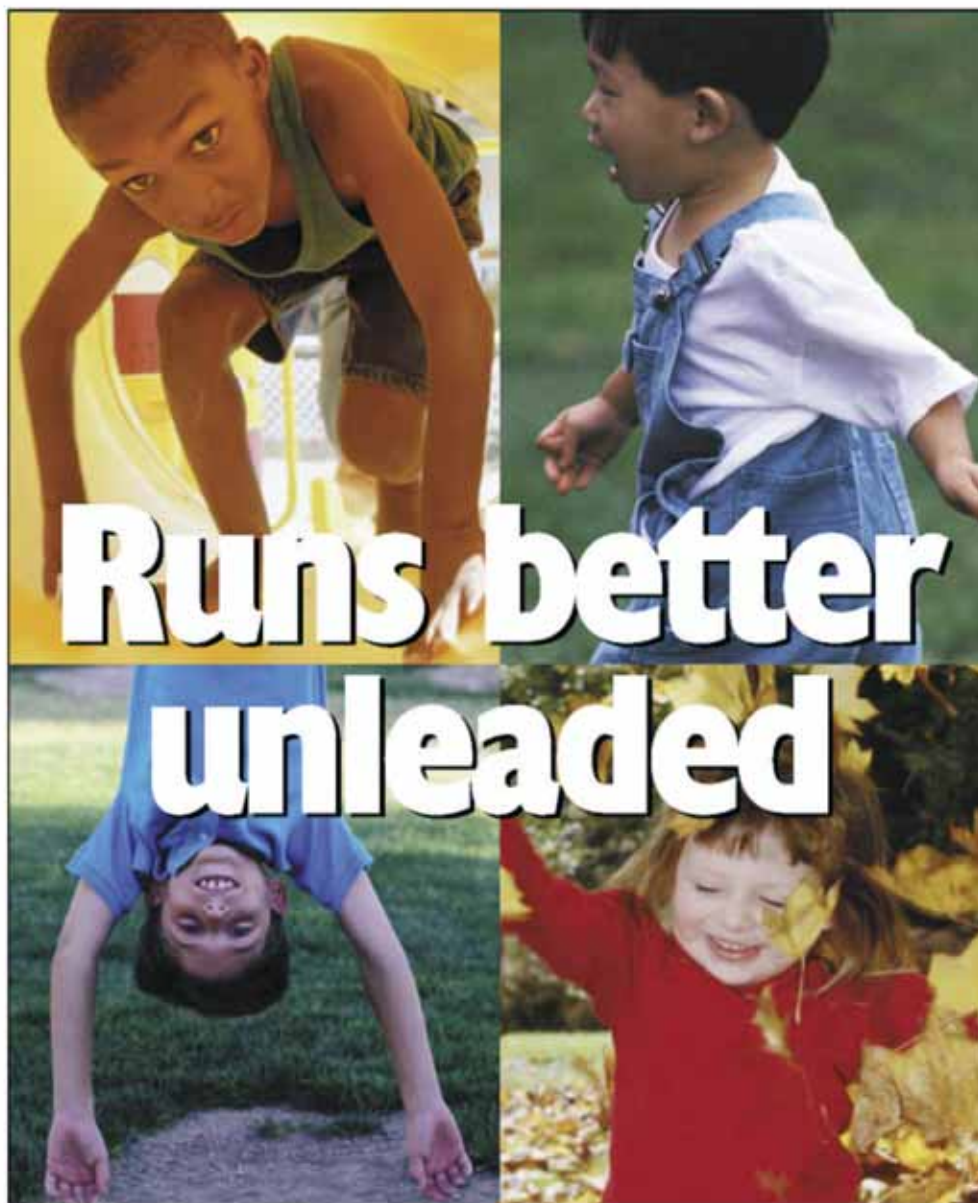
- Handouts
- Fact sheets
- Testing information

County of San Diego Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program


619-515-6694

City of San Diego Lead Safe Neighborhoods Program


858-694-7000



Runs better unleaded

 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA 747-F-03-002

For more information on preventing lead poisoning
call 1-800-424-LEAD or visit www.epa.gov/lead.

 LEAD
Awareness
Program



QUESTIONS?



**Childhood Lead Poisoning
Prevention Program**